Importance of the Royal Commodity to Humanity.

A STANDARD OF NATIONAL GREATNESS.

Comparative View of American Production and Manufacture.

FROM THE BALE TO THE SPINDLE.

The Facts of the Fresent and Possibilities of the Future.

Among the leading articles exhibited at the recent entennial Exhibition in Philadelphia none attracted more attention than the cotton fabrics of the United States. In every respect the exhibit was admirable and complete, and where all the labrics were so good it was exceedingly difficult for the judges, of whom the purpose of making awards. From Connecticut came the finest yarn over spun in the United States, No. 400, spun by the Willimantic Thread Company; from Rhode Island the finest fabric ever wovon in the country, a satteen jean made by the Berkeley Mills, which none but an expert could distinguish from a nik; the warp No. 100, the west No. 150 and the

EXHIBIT OF FOREIGN NATIONS. It was to be regretted that the exhibit of cotton labrics from other countries was insufficient for a fair comparison. England was represented only by a few superior quality. Her great variety of common fabrics export were not exhibited at all. France contributed only fine lawns and prints, but no specimens of her most excellent goods common service; Switzerland, Belgium, Holland Portugal, Italy and Sweden a few specimens each of plain and printed goods. Among all the cotton goods from abroad none attracted more attention for excellence in manufacture and coloring than those from Spain and Russia. Canada exhibited heavy, wel made goods; Japan curious hand made rugs, but China bore off the palm for the wonderful depth of color imclothing of her people mainly consists. In the art of dyeing cotton in the piece we have yet much to learn hinn. But in solid, substantial and usefal cotton goods the excellence of the exhibit of the United States attracted universal attention and it cannot be doubted that the Centennial Exhibition will mark a new era in this as in many other branches of our industry.

The commanding position of the United States in retpect to the production of cotton, has long been admitted, but it seems probable that few even of the manufacturers themselves have been fully aware of the strong position in which the cotton manufacturers of the United States now stand in relation to other A MISTORY OF COTTON

The subject of the production of cotton opens so wide a field that it is hard to know where to begin or end. There is no other product that has had so potent and malign an influence in the past upon the his tory and institutions of the land, and perhaps no other on which its future material welfare may more depend. Cotton belongs to this continent. When the Spaniards first entered Mexico the natives were found to be clothed in cotton, and the art of weaving and dyeing had been carried to a high state of perfec tion for that time among them. Then as now the best and most prolific varieties of the cotton plant existed there, and the plant is doubtless indigenous in Mexico. In the United States a century ago cotton was scarcely known as an important production, and no until the invention of the saw gin by Eti Whitney in 1792 did it become so; that invention renewed the life slavery. To-day the United States furnish all the cotton used in their own limits and in Canada, and nearly three-fourths the quantity consumed in their own limits and in Europe combined. There are no data by which the termined accurately, the production of Asia and Africa being unknown; but the inhabitants of these two continents are clothed in cotton, to a very large extent, of their own production and manufacture.

COTTON MANUPACTURE, In respect to the cotton manufacture the world may be divided into two sections-that which still adheres most populous section, and that which uses complex machinery worked by water or steam power. amon to name the divisions "civilized" and "uncivilized:" but if there had been no previous reason for hesitating to apply these terms the wonderful exhabition from China and Japan at Philadelphia might

well teach us a lesson in modesty.

Among the machine-using nations it may, perhaps, he rightly claimed that the United States take the lead not that we can assert superiority in ail, or perhaps in any, special machines, but that our people adopt ma chipery more quickly than others, and adapt it to a greater variety of purposes. The object of this paper is to mark the progress we have made in the cultiva tion of cotton and in the application of machinery to have yet to do.

COMPARATIVE IMPORTANCE OF PARKICS. Among the three common flores-wool, dax and cot ton-which constitute the principal materials for the clothing of the human race, cotton is the most important, because it is ready for treatment by machinery at soon as it is gathered; because its conversion into cloth is least costly, and because its use for clothing is most conducive to health in respect to the largest portion of the population of the world. It is a non-conductor nd of electricity, while flax is the reverse; it is easy to spin because nature begins to twist it in the boll, and each fibre is like a twisted ribbon, a little thicker at the edges than in the middle; bence the fibres interlock and adhere to each other to their very points. The great inventions in cotton spinning have not been in the twisting, which is a comparatively simple matter whether compassed upon one spindle or many, but in the extension of the strand both before and after the twisting begins.

PROCESSES OF PREPARATION. The processes applied to the fibre in order to convert the bale of cotton into yarn for weaving are of three kinds-first, to clean and straighten the fibres and lay them alongside each other in a thick and heavy strand; second, to extend that strand with a constant doubling of two or more ends nto one in order to get the strand even; and third, to combine the further extension and coubling of the strands with the twisting. The extreme accuracy required in the working of the machinery will be best appreciated from the fact that the No. 14 yarn, of which the coarse standard sheeting is made, weighs sixty-hundredths of a grain to one vard, watte the yarn to a common lawn of which a woman's summer dress is made, No. 70, weighs twelve hundredths of a grain. It follows that all the complex machinery and the twelve to fifteen processes through cotton must pass from the bale to the suredie are worked within the limit of about half a grain in the result, the two numbers named representng substantially the whole cotton spinning of the United States. The number indicates the number of skeins or banks of 840 yards each in one pound avoirdupois, or 7,000 Troy grains, the cotton spinners' tables being based on Troy grains and avoirdupour

onness and pounds. If we consider our production of cotton in the light of a service rendered, we then find that it stands first in rank among the material services which we render to humanity. In the cotton factories of Europe and the United States there are a little over 68,000,000 spindles, worked by about 1,000,000 men, women and children. In the operation of these spindles a little more than 6,000,000 bales of cotton, of the average to 000 000 000 vards of cloth, averaging one yard white and four yards to the pound, or ten pounds to a piece other sabrice. As nearly as the writer can ascertain,

about the average fabric made on the cotton spindles of the world. In this country the average would be heavier; in Great Britain lighter. The labric made by the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, known as LL,

is a representative of this average.

This quantity of cloth would furnish 500,000,000 persons five pounds or twenty yards each annually. Of the 0,000,000 bales of cotton the United States now fur-nish about 4,500,000 in each year, and our proportion is year by year increasing. The eight last raised by the labor of freemen, exceed the eight last crops before our civil war, then raised mainly by the baies. If, then, it is a service to men to provide for them the largest quantity of the material that best meets their need for clothing, in this one respect our rank is assured.

Then let us mark the extent to which we have yet trenched upon our resources. In this production less than two per cent of the area of the cotton States are now used. What we may yet accomplish may be better comprehended by considering the condition of a single State. We will select Texas as being the State now making the most rapid progress in population, production and wealth. Few persons can realize the facts in regard to this great State except by comparison. In area square miles; it has land and climate fitted for the growing of almost all the products of the temperate zone; it is underlain to a large extent with coal. But, in respect to cottou, on less than one-half of one per cent of its area it last year produced one-half of all the cotton consumed in the United States, and four per cent of its area would be capable of producing all the cotton now consumed in Europe and the United States, or 6,000,000 bales. Whenever the fertile land of Texas, which constitutes nearly three-fourths its area, it settled with the same density of population as Massa-chusetts, one person to each three acres, it will con-

tain nearly 40,000,000 people.
Under what conditions is this work of cotton produc tion now accomplished or yet to be done? No longer y the lorced labor of the slave upon the plantation but by the labor of freemen and largely of freeholders on the farm. In most of the States where it is now grown, cotton constitutes the salable or money crop of the farmer, who, in other respects, is becoming enand meat to a greater extent than ever before, the Southern larmer still finds in cotton the means where with to furnish himself with money for other purchases. Cotton being therefore more and more the surplus crop or profit of the farmer as distinguished the planter of old time it becomes more difficult to determine its cost, its annual tually delivered; or the price at which its pro-duction will be checked. In Texas, the State that has increased its crop about eighty per cent over the largest ante-war crop, by far the largest portion is now raised by farmers owning their own lands. Her last crop was nearly 700,000 bales, and within one or two years at farthest it will be 1,000,000, mostly cultivated

by white labor. In answer to a very extended inquiry lately made the writer has received estimates of the cost of the production of cotton ranging from six to fifteen cents per pound, the latter cost, however, having been given by one who on 600 acres of land made only four bales the previous year. The general range of the estimates or cost were six to ten cents. But one answer to the question of cost was the most significant. One said:-"I have a nephew twenty years of age who, without the least detriment to his schooling, and working Saturdays, produced four bales of cotton." It may be asked what did this lad's cotton cost to produce The average estimate of cost is nine and six-tenth cents per pound; those who give the higher rates basing their estimates upon the purchase of provisions at present prices; those who give the estimates of six to seven cents basing them upon provisions being raised on the same larm. The significant fact in all the estimates is that the lowest come from Texas, North Carolina and Georgia, which are essentially farming States, while the highest come from Mississippi and Louisiana, the States which were formerly pa zeellence the country of the large planters.

IMPROVEMENTS. According to these returns, the centennial year is also marked by greater improvements than ever betoois, in the use of fertilizers and in the average crop per acre, positive evidence having been given of the single measured acre in Georgia. It was not claimed that this had been or could be profitable, but it is sigmany places. The average estimates of profitable work range from 400 to 1,000 pounds of lint or clean cotton according to the quality of the soil and the kind of work done or the fertilizers used. The last ten years have also witnessed the conversion of the seed of the cotton plant into many useful articles but little known before.

In respect to the estimates of the cost of raising on it does not yet appear that any very ac data exist under the new system; skillul men, who, immediately after the war, feared atter ruin unless the price could be maintained at twenty cents per pound. now admit having made a fair profit at ten cents. It may be doubted whether the cost can ever be defined. If the farmer can raise an ample supply of grain, vegproduce more or less cotten for sale, the cotton represents profit or surplus rather than cost, and under such circumstances its production would not cease, al though it might be checked, even if it should decline to six or eight cents per pound.

The future increased production of cotton in the United States and the time within which our staple will take the place of all interior grades is, there tore, only a question of numbers and intelligence. In respect to intelligence it is not to be questioned that the planter of old time had far more skill than many of the larmers of the present day, but the system of ditions that could not be surmounted, and it enforced the use of tools and methods unit for the purpose These methods may have assured prosperity to the low at the cost of the many, but it was the high price and not the low price of cotton that limited the extension of the crop. Twenty years since every bale that could be made by the force then upon the cotton field was required for use, and under the steadily advancing price the capital needed for opening new fields as steadily increased with the advancing price of slaves, until, in 1860, it cost fifty per cent more to buy an tock a cotton plantation to raise the cotton for a given factory than it did to build the mill and fill it with machinery. All this has changed and in the nyo years last passed more than a million persons have migrated from other States or from abroad to the fortile lands of Texas, and the independent freeholder will only be prevented from making more and more cotton each year by the low price and not by the high price that it may bring. That no such check is very near may presently be made apparent. IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

In one respect great improvement is needed, and but little has yet been made. The separation of the lint from the seed is the process that should be most fitty ecomprished, but which is now most radely done The best saw gin of the usual construction, unless most carefully attended, tears, breaks, toppies and otherwise injures the stanle, and but a small propertion of the cotton now made is delivered to the spinner in the best condition. Two new cotton eins were exhibited at Philadelphia, which promise excellent results-the roller gin made by Mesars. Platt Bros. & Co., of England, and the needle point gin made by the Measra Remington, of Licon, N. Y. If these machines can be made to produce quantity in ratio to the quality of the staple which they deliver, their wide introduction cannot be long delayed.

PACRING, AC. The method of packing, covering and handling cot ton in the United States is now unfit in the extreme and as the competition becomes greater with declining prices it is to be hoped and expected that bette methods will be adopted. At present it is alleged that t is not profitable to attempt better methods, but the time cannot be far distant when the bale of cotton will be as carefully prepared and protected as the bale of cotton fabrics. Such care and attention was formerly impossible. It must be remembered that the slave system repelled and degraded tree labor; its mangn effect was never more tersely expressed than by Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, who said. "The negroes skin the land and the white men skin the negroes." But all this has passed by, and the professor of a South Carolina college who was sent out of the State because he said, when the ordinance of secession was presented to him, "This is not what South Carelina wants—she needs manure," is now engaged in providing that valuable commodity, being at the war for converting the phosphatic rocks that underlie her coast lands into the material that her exhausted soil so much required.

race fully protected by the urgent competition for their inbor, it cannot now be doubted that the fertile oil and the mild climate of the South will soon attract to other portions as large an immigration as is dustry are established and a more dense population grows up or comes in, even though the negro should quit the fields and take to other occupations in towns and villages, as it is alleged he will do, there can be no

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

DETERMINATION OF THE ENGINEERS NOT TO BE COERCED-THEY STAND BY THEIR UNION

AT ALL HAZARDS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1877. The men who have left the employ of the Philadel-phia and Reading Railroad Company in preference to complying with the demands of that powerful corporaion, that its engineers should renounce membership way of life insurance, &c., are still firmly holding out. They state that they are receiving large accessions to Hotel, where they meet, increases daily. To-day over one hundred men were gathered there, discussing the situation in a quiet and orderly way. They state that thirteen engines have thus far been "burnt" by inexperienced hands, causing great loss to the company. GEORGE PRANCIS TRAIN'S POSITION.

The managers of the striking engineers are exceedingly careful what company they keep. Mr. George Francis Train, having endeavored to make capital out evening by championing the cause of the engineers, the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood this atternoon passed the following resolution:— Whereas, theorge P. Train has issued a handbill stating that "the moment be nottled the Brotherhood that he had 1,088,088 men to back them. Ac., they struck," Ac.

Resolved, thus we deem it only hat to inform the public that we did not authorize bijn to take up our cause, and the said circular is entirely original with him.

that we did not authorize blue to faice up our cause, and the said circular is entirely original with him.

PRESIDENT GOWEN ANSWERE.

The committee of the engineers this alternoon prepared the following statement in answer to the voluminous attack on the Brotherhood prepared by Mr. Gowen, the president of the railroad company, and published in full in the Philadelphia papers:—

Mr. Gowen stated the Brotherhood for many years was a most prinseworthy hemoficial association, and under the management of Mr. Wilson it had the respect and esteem of nearly all the railroad companies in the connery, but, he said, infortunately it has digenerated into a trade union, in this we beg to differ with Mr. Gowen. It is no more a trade union to-day than it was the day it was founded, but we, as locomotive engineers, consider that we have some rights and liberties that our employers ought to recognize, and wherever our committees have been met and a fair understanding arrived at a peaceable settlement has always been effected and everything west on harmonicosity. Mr. Gowen further states that Mr. Wilson was dispissed and Mr. Gowen further states that Mr. Wilson proved recreamt to the trust roy osed in him, and at the last moment tried to secure the accounts of the association. Mr. Gowen further states that the society has become outlibound. Another misrepresentation.

to the trust reposed it images and an execute the accounts of the association. Mr. Gowen in the states that the society has become outhbound. Another misrepresentation.

It is no more outhbound to-day than it was the day it sprane into existence in Detroit, Mich. To be sure we have an obligation similar to that taken by the Odd Fellows, Kuights of Frithias or any other berndied association whereby we obligate ourselves to stand by and support one another, also to see to the welfare of the widows and or planes of our devoted resides that Mr. Arthur stated that shaply by waving his hand he could stop every road rouning our of Boston. Not so. Mr. Arthur sever made such an assertion. Whenever any trouble acrises on a road the committee from the road walt upon the officers and endeavor if possible, to settle it. Should they had alter exhausting all honorable means to effect a compromise Mr. Arthur is sent for, not as dictator, out as a mediator. If the committee and Mr. Arthur fail to effect a settlement he returns home, and if the men on the line of the road are not satisfied and request him to do so, he convenes the Committee of Thirteen, Mr. Arthur being one of them and having but one vote out of thirteen, and if they work the admitten of the made and they do not satisfied and request him to do so, he convenes the Committee of Thirteen, Mr. Arthur being one of them and having but one vote out of thirteen, and if they vote to satsain is we are then allowed to strike if we see fit, or leave it aimset if we choose. Mr. Arthur or no other man or set of men living can compel us to arthe live if we see fit, or leave it aimset if we choose. Mr. Arthur for he other man or set of men living can compel us to arthe live of work it and the men to the read are not a substitute. The issuance of the inflamous circular has been the cause of this francism that their company was to be the next victim. Another misrepre-centation.

The issuance of the region of the state of the Reading road are receiving less pay than any other road

for him.

We merely make this statement to the public to let them know that this is no one man power or animation, and that no one man can, by a single wave of its hand, stop the whole railroad traffic of the country or of any single railroad in its.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The company's officials claim that everything is working smoothly and show the following despatch in proof of it:— READING, April 18, 1877.

Mr. F. B. Gowen:

We got through very well yesterday with all schedule trains and had twenty two down coal trains and twenty up coal trains. No accidents of any kind. Nearly all coal and freight train conductors and brakemen on the line between Harrisburg and Alleatown have stopped work, ad desperate offers are being made to bring as to a stand, but they will not avail. Our greatest care is now to avaid accident. If successful in this respect our troubles will be soon over.

Following this was another from the Division Super-stendent of the Shamokin Branch, as follows:-

MAHANOY PLANE, April 18, 1877. F. B. Gowkn:—
The new engineers I put to work on Monday are doing the work assigned them like veteran. So far I have not had a moment's detention of any part of my division. Mainancy, Gordon and Shamkin mon are all at work and all declare that they will continue at work. A number of emissaries from m-in line are here trying to get my men to strike. I am in hopes that they won't succeed. Confirmed is brisk; 3,442 loaded cars out of my territory resterday.

J. H. O. CHAUSER.

ORDER TO BE PRESERVED. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 18, 1877.

Engineers at Philadelphia, telegraphed to Governor Hartranft to-day to have all the special policemen appointed that the Reading Railroad Company may de sire. He also requests that if any engineers are de-tected in the act of molesting any of the company's present employes they be arrested and summarily punished, as it is the imperative order of the Brother-hood that all members shall be peaceable.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE-ORDERS AND ASSIGN-MENTS.

WARRINGTON, April 18, 1877. By direction of the Secretary of War leave of ab sence for two months, with permission to apply for two months' extension, has been granted to Lieutentwo months' extension, has been granted to Lieutenant Colonel John Newton, Engineer Corps, the officer
in charge of the East River improvements, New York
Harbor, and he has permission to visit Europe.
Captain Thomas Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence,
has been assigned to temporary duty as purchaining
and dopot commissary, at Boston, Mass, refleving
Major E. Du Barry at that post. Major M. R. Morgan,
Commissary of Subsistence, New York city, has been
ordered to report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence, in this city, and upon the completion of his duties here to return to his station in
New York.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL VESSELS-ORDERS. Washington, April 18, 1877.
The new sloop-of-war Ranger, now at New York, has seen ordered to proceed to sea immediately. As hereofore stated, she will join the Asiatic station.

will sail for Norfolk to-morrow, and in a few days will sail from that port for Constantinople.

The Despatch, now at the Washington Navy Yard,

in are ordered to the Saratoga, at Washington. Master Perrin Bushee and Ensign William H. Slack are detached from the Naval Observatory. Master Charles W. Bartiett is detached from the hydrographic Office and ordered to the Saratoga. Passed Assistant Surgeon H. C. Eckstein is ordered to the Naval Hospital

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18, 1877. The Herald of to-day says :- "Edward S. Rand, Jr., a lawyer of high standing in this city, and one of the est known authors of horticultural works in America, was lodged in jail at Detham. Mass., by his bondamen." The Herald slieges that Rand's financial transactions have been most criminal and have been brought about by extravagant living and expenditures for greenhouses, &c. He is also trusted for several estates, some of which may be heavily involved.

OFFICIAL PECULATION PUNISHED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 18, 1877. about twelve or tourteen months ago Messrs, Dickson & Paine, attorneys in this place, common ed suits against the ring officials of this county, who had been steading public tunds. All were prosecuted to a successful conclusion without a single error, and to-say the last case was closed against County Auditor J. C. Coon, who pleaded guilty as charged, and was sentenced by Judge Harding to pay a fine of \$6.400 and to suffer imprisonment for two years and two months. AMUSEMENTS.

"DON CARLOS" AT THE ACADEMY. In point of numbers the audience at the Academy of Music last night was equal to that of any of the previous performances of "Dou Carlos," and this is a proof that the reduction of prices was wise. For, that the reduction of prices was wise. For, although the attendance was not increased, it should be considered that the storm—as different from our April showers as Verdi is from Wagner—doubtless kept hundreds of persons away. In these days any lowering of the rates of admission to pinces of amusement must be approciated by the public, and the wisdom of their course will, we trust, be shown to the managers of the opera before the close of the season. "Den Carloa" was sung with much spirit and received much applicate.

ITALIAN OPERA. "Rigoletto" will be produced on Friday night at the Academy of Music, and on Saturday "Don Carlos" will be repeated for the last time at the matines. The members of the Italian company intend offering to the directors, Mesars. Albites and Palmiers, a complimentary concert on next Sunday evening. On this occasion Rossin's "Susbat Mater" will be given. Selections from Gounod, Bellini and Donizetti will make up the programme. Mem. Palmerr will also sing the grand ara, "Hear Ye Israel," from Mondelssohn's overture to "Einjah."

MISS KELLOGG IN BROOKLYN. The "Star of the North" was produced last evening at the New Park Theatre, in Brooklyn. Despite the rain a fair audience was assembled to hear Miss Kellogg in her rôle of Caterina. Miss Kellogg acquitted herself creditably, although this rôle is not nearly so well suited to her style or singing and action as others in her repertoire. The remainder of the cast do not call for especial comment, but it should be noted that the male chorus is simply vile and that the management could well afford to improve it. The orchestra was famentable, and the scenic arrangements gave rise to some excessively indicrous mishaps which afforded the audience some unlooked for an usement.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mazzali's new opera, "Adela d' Asturia," was hissed

off the stage at Modena. A sacred cantata, entitled, "Christian, the Pilgrim," as been composed by Mr. Wilired Morgan.
The regimental bands are again playing in the pub-

lic parks for the amusement of the Parisians. sliss Adelaide Neilson concluded her engagement at McCullough's theatre, San Francisco, last night. Caroline Unger, a well-known prima donna, died lately at Florence. Many years ago she retired from

A new opera, by Lecocq, will be produced at the Paris Varieties in October. It is called "Le Grand Frederic."

Signor Petrella, au Italian composer of some note, is at the point of death. The King of Italy sent him

1,000 lire, as he is very poor.

Offenbach has been offered 100,000 francs a year by
the shareholders of the Komische Oper, at Vienna, to

it is rumored that Ambroise Thomas has withdrawn his "Francoise de Rimini" from the Grand Opera and that it will be produced in 1878 at the Theatre Italien, with Mme. Nilsson in the leading character.

Among the many attractions of Mr. Joseph H. Tooker's benefit this afternoon at Booth's Theatre will be his own appearance in the farce of "Slasher and Crasher," supported by Messra Stuart Robson and Crane.

Among the birthday presents received by the Emperor of Germany was a collection of autographic manuscripts, including two quintets by Spoor, a grand air by Weber, a pianolorte piece by Inalberg and a symphony by Schubert. The collection consists of four volumes, and its most curious parts are the

The cast of "The Shaughraun," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, is almost entirely new, and is quite strong. Mr. Harry Mcredith the rôle of the priest-originally Mr. Harry Meredith Mr. John Gilbert-admirably, and James performs the young English Captain in excellent style. The ladies who have important parts in this comedy are good, as may be easily understood when Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Kate Girard and Mme. Ponisi are in the cast.

MISS LENNOX AND THE LYCEUM TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The performance of "Camille," with Miss Adelaide Lennox in the title role announced for the Lyceum Theatre for Monday evening, will take place on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., through the kindness of Mr. Josh Hart, of the Eagle Theatre. Mr. Hart, on a previous occasion, munifested a kindly spirit toward Miss Lennox, and now he generously teers to pay the cent of the theatre in her behalf. deem the occasion a fitting opportunity for a full explanation of all the circumstances attending that unfortunate affair. When I was the dramatic critic of a Opera House and was very much impressed with the evidences of her art and her genius. Subsequently my acquaintance was sought for her by a very worthy gentleman for the purpose of bringof the New York managers. All I have to say in relation to the play is that it was a dramatization which surprised me by its strength and power, and that it was shown to six managers to succession, who all acknowledged its merits in the strongest terms, but acknowledged its merits in the strongest terms, but refused to produce it because it had not some well known name on the title page. I then sought to make amends to Miss Lennox for my want of success in this matter by finding an engagement for her. In this I was equally un-accessful. The reason for it was simply that Miss Lennox is a virtuous and accompished iddy, who belongs to no claque or party, and who resorts to no disreputable means to gain her ends. As time wore on the necessity of finding her employment became more and more imperative. The means which she had brought with her from England were becoming exhausted. A thief who was domined cods. As time were on the necessity of finding her employment became more and more imperative. The means which site had brought with her from English were becoming exhausted. A third who was domiciled in the same house with her entered her from and robbed her of her jewels, amounting to nearly \$6,000, and although the "inest police in the world" was appealed to no trace has ever been found either of the fugitive criminal or the property. At last occasional remittances were all upon which she had to depend, and an engagement became impossible for her, because the find then been so long off the stage that managers averred they could not engage her, because they had not seen her. The whole purpose of the contemplated performance at the Lyceum was to enable her to be seen by the public and the profession in a part which would be a crucial test of her abilities. The Lyceum Theatre was taken for the purpose in spite of the Damocletian sword which seems to lang over it, because it was the only one which could be obtained. The undertaking was one of great magnitude, but I entered upon it gladly, knowing that I was doing a good deed for a good woman. I appealed to my acquaintances and friends in her behalf, huminating myself before them as I never huminated myself before man before, and met with many generous responses. Through the universal kindless extended to me I was able to make every provision for the occasion. In one respect, however, I was disappointed. The provision I nad made for the rent of the theatre failed me at an unexpected moment and in the very crisis of the undertaking. In this emergency I appealed to Mr. Kingsland, the agent of the entored the was able to make every provision for the occasion. In one respect, however, I was disappointed. The provision I nad made for the rent of the theatre failed me at an unexpected moment and in the very crisis of the occasion. In one respect, however, I was disappointed. The provision I nad made for the rent of the theatre failed me at the box office to receive the

A CARD FROM MANAGER HART.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-As my entire silence would imply that the things set forth in an open letter in your paper of yesterday were true, I beg to state that the signer of that letter were true, I bog to state that the signor of that letter
was served by me with papers in a suit for damages on
Tuesday, 17th inst. Such being the case, and desiring
no free advertising either for myself or my theatre, I
am fully prepared to await the action of the courts to
set me, as I believe they will, right in the matter.
Very respectfully,

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

WHY THERE WAS NO PERFORMANCE ON MONDAY LAST-MANAGER DE BONAY EXPLAINS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The Lexington Avenue Opera House was announced to open on Monday, April 16. Mr. C W. Remington, who backed the enterprise, had paid for everything in advance, such as printing, bill posting, house rent, newspaper advertising, &c., and everything seemed to go all right till a few minutes before eight o'clock on the evening of the 16th, when several of the company refused to play upless they received a week's salary in advance. Mr. Remington refused to accede to such

demand and the house had to be closed. Mr. Remington had previously to this paid several of the cempany and the orchestra when they went to him at first. As soon as the announcement was made that there would be no performance the audience were naturally excited, and demanded a performance or their money back. The former, on account of the action of the company, could not be given, and the latter was equally impossible from the fact that all bill-board and other combinatoriary textels used for atterising privileges were all made look for Monday night only; consequently, had Mr. Remington commenced he would have paid out over one hundred doilars more than was received at the box office. In conclusion, the manager, Mr. John de Honey, begs to say that he can substantiate every word of the above, and six bees to notify the purghasers of tickets for Monday night that he will be in the box office from one to three P. M. to-day (Thuraday) to cancel all peculiary obligations, thus keeping lath with the public and himself.

CALIFORNIA

The attractions of Cafifornia, its fruits, nuts, scenery, limate and great farms were duly set forth in lectures given in the great ball of Cooper Institute, the first on Tuesday, the other fast evening, by Mr. J. A. Johnson, of San Francisco. The lectures were fully illustrated by stereopticon views of the most noted features of the country, and trust raising, nut growing, sheep farming, health resorts and the general character of society were some of the topics discussed. In answer to numerous inquiries from the audience, the lecturer advised such as desired to settle in Cantorna to go in colonies, and he named some of the most successful of these enterprises, not one of which had been a failure which had been nonestly and fairly undertaken. Colonists could purchase hands cheap and form jost such society as they chose to have. He was not connected to any manner with any of the colonies which have been established or those which are being organized, nor was he the representative of any land owner, but he would gladly give any information he could about the best openings of the kind in the State. He had resided there twelve years, and could not be induced to live in any other part of the country, for if a main could make a living by industry and frogolity in the Eastern States, he would with the same time he would have the great privilege of living in one of the best climates on the globe.

ART MATTERS.

SALE OF THE CLASHOEN COLLECTION. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather Associati said of Mr. Claghorn's pictures. On every hand were to be recognized faces familiar to all interested in art. There were present also a number of visitors from Pulladelphia and Boston, attracted by the reputation of the collection of pictures which was offered for sale. But though there was a goodly representation of well known men of wealth the ouding was rather steady than spirited, and the prices realized, though fair, cannot be considered high in view of the quality of the pictures. This evening the second division of the collection will be sold, and as it contains the really strong works of the collection it will call out, no doubt, all the latent enthuslasm of our art patrons. The following were the prices real-

Brown 125
The Mend cants, O'Kelly 135
The Mend cants, O'Kelly 135
Castic Chillon, Lake Geneva, Danby 400
You Can't Pass Here—De Beaumont 155
Post Veneri, nuar Spezzia, Italy, Achenbash 1,160
Slave Gri of Circassia, Devedeux 250
Slave Gri of Circassia, Devedeux 250

THE ALOFSEN LIBRARY.

The sale of the Alotsen library was begun at the Clinton Hall salesrooms last evening. The library consists of works on numismatics, bibliography and genealogy, and is particularly rich in Americana, genealogy, and is particularly rich in Americana. Me Sabin conducted the sale, which was largely attende by the second hand bookseliers of Nasson stree The prices were ridiculously small, twenty-twents being about an average price. Some sold to live cents, hearly the largest price of the evening we \$4 for H. Bond's "Genealogies of the Families and D. scendants of Watertown, Mass." Mass Booth's "thicty of New York" tetched \$3. The sale will be continued to-morrow and next day. If the books continued so soil at last night's prices the book collectors within the price of th

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Things on board the three vessels of the Russian feet looked decidedly wet yesterday. On account of the rain very few officers left their vessels, and the quota of "theory" man were not sent on shore for their day's "outing."

GOOD RUN OF SHAD.

The Staten Island Oshermen made the largest haul of shad yesterday that they have made this season. The drift nets to the Lower Bay took upward of two thousand, and nearly one thousand were taken in the gill nets near Robbins' Reef. The fish caught in the gill nets soid for from \$50 to \$50 per hundred at Fulton Market.

ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH CONCERT.

A vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening in St. Bernard's Hall, West Fourteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the proceeds to be given to the poor of the parish. The concert will be given by the choir of St. Bernard's Church, aided by other professional and amateur talent.

SINGULAR FATAL ACCIDENT

Deputy Coroner McWhinnie found by post-mortem examination yesterday that William Poor, aged fifteen of No. 31 Attorney street, died of general peritonitis caused by his having swallowed a small bone a short time ago. It stock in his intestmes and was about an eighth of an inch wide and an inch long. It was not thicker than a water. He swallowed it while drinking soup.

JUDGED BY HIS CLOTHES

The clothing store No. 648 Tenth avenue was entered on the 4th of April and \$75 worth of goods stolen therefrom. On the 17th of April Morris Levy, of No. 763 Ninth avenue, who is employed in the store, saw one of the stoten goods on the person of James Witson, of No. 454 West Fifty-tourth street. With officer light's assistance Wilson was secured. Yesterday by was arranged at the Fifty-seventh Street Court and held in \$2,000. He said by had bought the cost from a man who lives in Forty-seventh street.

FATAL KAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FLUSHING, L. L., April 18, 1877. Confuctor Weeks, of the Long Island Railroad, accidentally fell beneath a moving train at Jamaica this afternoon and was latally injured. OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

TEA PEDDLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-This nuisance ought to be abated. Why does not the Legislature (instead of bothering their heads about rapid transit, &c.), do something to project trade, passing an act making it a law to prohibit tea pediers and other travellers to pace the town without a hiense, the same as it is done in the Southern States? A grocer, for instance, must pay for rent, lator, gas and sundry expenses. These men, bag in hand, peddle tea and their wares through the city and are the ruination of the trade.

TARDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

is there not a law which prohibits the erection of frame buildings inside the fire limits of the city of New York? There is a frame building now being built on Ninth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth on Ainth Bende, detected forly and and refy-sixte streets, and I suppose it is done with the consent of the Department of Buildings. Ought this not to be stopped? Is our property to be endangered by buildings of this kind, which are of so inflammable a nature?

FORTY-FIFTH STREET.

DISHONEST TRUSTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I have read everything in your "Complaint Book" from mongrel curs down to the gas companies, but have tailed to see any complaint against dishonest exhave failed to see any complaint against disnosest ex-ecutors or trustees. I understand there is a bill be-fore the Legislature of this State to provide for such cases; if so, will the Heraldons lerres at out and let tile public know who is responsible for its being pigeon, boled. SUFFERER.

PROTECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Can't there be a policeman Stationed on the corner
of Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue to protect
children going to the Fifty-seventh street school?
G. F. NOBLE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

How is it that a policeman can't be stationed on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue to protect the children going and coming from Fifty-seventh street school? They have policemen stationed at every other public school. Are children less valu-able to uptown parents than to downtown parents f W. G. BLUNDERBURG.

SMALL CHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Through you I would appeal to the United States government to release us from that public nuisance in the shape of three and five cent silver pieces. I have always been under the impression that tractional cur rency was put into circulation for the accommodation of the public, but in this case I think they have sorely of the public, but in this case I thus they have sorely failed to fulfil their mission, as I haver see them given or taken without some remarks, perhaps "more expressive than elegant." Besides, having good nickel currency. I see no earthly reason why the public should be annoyed by rotaining those waterlike bits in arculation. By giving this a place in your valuable "Complaint Book" I am certain you would act PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NOT ENOUGH GAS FOR OUR MONEY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Our gas bills were growing large-much too large for the quantity of gas used, so on the 21st of February, when our last bill was presented, "we shut down on gas," and didn't burn an inch till the 21st of March. when the representative of the Manhattan Gas Con pany called and examined, or the Alanattan Gas Company called and examined, or pretended to, our meter. We have just been pre-ented with a bill for \$2 50 for gas consumed from February 21 to March 21, when we used oil the whole month. This is what they mean by the "monopoles crushing the people."

A GOOD JOKE, BUT RATHER EXPENSIVE.

THE AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Will the American District Telegraph Company piease inform me and others why they make the sergeants of each district carry the beavy fire exthe utroets on an alarm of fire that, while the sergeant carries the "Babcock" and his boys their axes, the policeman goes ahead with no load except his slarm key. "Why is this thus?" The sergeants have enough to do to take care of and keep in order (sometimes) sixty to seventy-dive boys. I should think the higher in office, the less work. A heavy extinguisher is enough for a man much less a boy. HUMPBACK.

TEACHERS' SALARIES,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The public school teachers have suffered a reduction of their salaries. Had those who have the control of such endeavored to equalize rather than reduce the results and think the right would then have ruled. There are teachers who are getting more than they are worth, and others not what they deserve. Hoping you will give this a place in your valuable "Complaint Book," I am

GOOD FOR THE "COMPLAINT BOOK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-By the vigorous manuer in which the HERALD attacked the Commissioners it has had the right effect. The watering wagon plied through the Nineteenth ward all day yesterday. J. P. S.

We are happy to say since your notice of our complaint in your paper the ashes and mud have both been removed in Hester, between Ludiow and Essex atreets. CINDELL

To the Editor of the Herald :-It is not right nor is it just that the children in the primary department of school No. 50 should be sent name to their lunch at one o'clock, or at any other time than that specified by article 20 paragraph 63, which says :-- "The several schools shall be open nine o'clock A. M., and the session shall be continued until three o'clock P. M., with an intermission of one hour at noon, when the pupils may leave school." These bylaws have been given for the guidance of teachers and principals in the schools, and should not be broken by them to suit their own convenience. Besides, several children belonging to the same family coming home at different hours to lunch makes it very sides, several children belonging to the same family coming home at different hours to lunch makes it very inconvenient for the whole household. A CONSTANT READER.

ARMY BRUTALITY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:now use your trenchant pen in the same manner by exposing the brutality of a portion of the non-commi stoned officers in the regular army, who seem to thin wise malirest those having the misfortune to be serving under them, and wha, unlike a civilian, dare not
raise a hand to defend themselves. If they do the mere
sign of the assertion of manhood will subject them to still
further ill treatment, and, in addition thereto, be made
the handle of a charge or charges, worked up sufficiently to send a man for a term to the Pentientiary. The poor devil of a soldier has nothing to do but grin and bear it, or desert. I don't write this to see it in print, but I venture to say that the insertion of this letter will bring sufficient proof from others that it is a subject that requires a little VENTILATION.

BULPHUR MATCH DANGERS TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I wish to complain about the careless use of sulphus

matches. If an old traveller can be excused for having "perves" which are subject to torture from dread of tires that result from a careless use of matches about hotels and dwellings, then I am worthy of tedulgence for this complaint. When in London recently my attention was called to the almost universal I a salety match which ignites only on the box The English are much more careful than we are about The English are much more careful than we are about fires. I step on matches almost daily in halls, stairways and other exposed places, and often explode them under my foot. Such dangerous things should not be used where careless servants or others can endanger the lives and property of unguarded people. In this "free country" one may light his fire or his cigar with his pistoi if he chooses, and his neighbor is not annoyed at the occasional explosion or musical bullet, but he may also hight his cigar or five with one match while he drops one or two that may set your house on fire and turn you out in the middle of the night.

A. L. KAWSON, No. 34 Bond street.

SELL THE STREET DIRT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

dirt left on First avenue that should have been carted away by the street cleaning department, and some one the following placards on two of them: -"In Memory of the Street Cleaning Department," "Reform" and "Sure Death." Very soon after these numances were removed. Now if those placards had the above effect, would it not be a good idea to label some of the downtown heaps with cards marked "For sale; inquire of street cleaning acpariment?" Perhaps some Jorsey of Long Island farmer would remove it and pay the city ins market price in cash or cles in Ireal vegetables and produce for our nubhs institutions, raised from the soil thus soil. Thus we would have our bread, which was cast upon the waters, returned after many days. The dirt in Canal street, near itorison, should be especially advertisod, as the farmers' wagons are near at hand and might stop on their way home to purchase it. If the above suggestion was carried out I think the city would rid itself of its extra soil much quicker than it is now doing. removed. Now if those placards had the above effect,